

EXHIBIT I



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shop with its furnace  
a workshop where  
alleable

(as metal) by heating  
hanical or hydraulic  
into being esp. by as

3: to make or im-  
REFIT ~ vi 1: to  
AKE — forge-abil-ly  
'fôr-adj

1: to move forward  
rough the waves) 2  
wer (the horse forged

hat falsifies; specif: a  
2: one that forges

chaic: INVENTION 2  
fraudulently making  
forged

-n\ or -got; -get-ting  
(akin to ON geta te  
of (I ~ his name) b

ention or disregard  
nally: OVERLOOK —  
ease remembering or

indful at the proper  
r — for-get-ter n —  
lf-control

2: characterized by  
ducing oblivion (~  
ss n

-tive (as in inventiv)  
ny of a genus (Mya  
bright-blue or white

r likely to be forget-

ess of forging 2: a

giv-an\; -giv-ing [ME  
vi (bef. 12c) 1: to  
vORD (~ one's eno

o require for (~ as  
Jeht) ~ vi: to graze  
a-bal\ adj. — for-g-

iving: PARDON

2: allowing room  
racquet) — for-g-

n also -gân\; -go-ing  
ass by, forgo, fr. for-  
to abstain from: as

erson or category of

g] (ca. 1916) —

forca & ONF forpa  
or more prongs used  
ig 2: a forked part

nto branches or the  
CONFLUENCE 4: one  
n attack by one chess

-fork-ful \-fûl\ n  
ches (where the road  
make a turn into or

to (~ing her finger)  
3: to attack (two  
had to ~ out \$5000

ig a fork esp. in har-  
points (~ lightning)  
road

hine for hoisting and  
rs inserted under the

~ pp. of *fortlesan* to  
12c) 1 a: BEAST  
ely because of iso-

ndition: MISERABLE  
ly hopeless (a ~ a  
-lorn-ness \-fôl-

hoop, lit., lost band  
erilous service 2: a

form, beauty) (13b  
istingished from  
ternal appearance or  
ic: BEAUTY 2: the

form or etiquette): CEREMONY (2): show without substance b: man-  
ner or conduct as tested by a prescribed or accepted standard (rude-  
ness is simply bad ~) c: manner or style of performing or accom-  
plishing according to recognized standards of technique (a strong  
swimmer but weak on ~) 6 a: the resting place of a hare b: a  
long seat: BENCH 7 a: a supporting frame model of the human fig-  
ure or part (as the torso) of the human figure usu. used for displaying  
apparel b: a proportioned and often adjustable model for fitting  
clothes c: a mold in which concrete is placed to set 8: the printing  
type or other matter arranged and secured in a chase ready for printing  
9 a: one of the different modes of existence, action, or manifestation  
of a particular thing or substance: KIND (one ~ of respiratory disor-  
der) (a ~ of art) b: a distinguishable group of organisms 10 a (1)  
: orderly method of arrangement (as in the presentation of ideas)  
: manner of coordinating elements (as of an artistic production or  
course of reasoning) (2): a particular kind or instance of such ar-  
rangement (the sonnet is a poetical ~) b: PATTERN, SCHEMA (argu-  
ments of the same logical ~) c: the structural element, plan, or de-  
sign of a work of art — compare CONTENT 2c d: a visible and  
measurable unit defined by a contour: a bounded surface or volume  
11: a grade in a British secondary school or in some American private  
schools 12 a (1): the past performance of a race horse (2): RAC-  
ING FORM b: known ability to perform (a singer at the top of his ~)  
c: condition suitable for performing (as in athletic competition) 13  
a: LINGUISTIC FORM b: one of the different aspects a word may take  
as a result of inflection or change of spelling or pronunciation (verbal  
~) 14: a mathematical expression of a particular type (an equation  
is parametric ~)

FORM, FIGURE, SHAPE, CONFORMATION, CONFIGURATION mean out-  
ward appearance. FORM usu. suggests reference to both internal struc-  
ture and external outline and often the principle that gives unity to the  
whole; FIGURE applies chiefly to the form as determined by bounding  
or enclosing lines; SHAPE like FIGURE suggests an outline but carries a  
stronger implication of the enclosed body or mass; CONFORMATION  
implies structure composed of related parts; CONFIGURATION refers to  
the disposition and arrangement of component parts.

form vi (13c) 1: to give form or shape to: FASHION 2 a: to give a  
particular shape to: shape or mold into a certain state or after a par-  
ticular model: ARRANGE (~ the dough into a ball) (a state ~ed along  
Republican lines) b: to arrange themselves in (the women ~ed a line)  
c: to model by instruction and discipline (a mind ~ed by classical  
education) 3: DEVELOP, ACQUIRE (~ a habit) 4: to serve to make up  
or constitute: be a usu. essential or basic element of 5 a: to assume  
an inflection so as to produce (as a tense) (~s the past in -ed) b: to  
combine to make (a compound word) 6: to arrange in order: DRAW  
up ~ vi 1: to become formed or shaped 2: to take form: come  
into existence: ARISE 3: to take on a definite form, shape, or arrange-  
ment syn see MAKE — form-abil-ity \fôr-mâ-'bil-ät-ē\ n — form-able  
(fôr-mâ-'bal\ adj — form on: to take up a formation next to  
form or formo- comb form [formic]: formic acid (formate)

form \fôr-m\ adj comb form [MF & L; MF -forme, fr. L -formis, fr.  
forma]: in the form or shape of: resembling (oviform)

formal \fôr-mäl\ adj [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L formalis, fr. forma]  
(14c) 1 a: belonging to or constituting the form or essence of a  
thing (~ cause) b: relating to or involving the outward form, struc-  
ture, relationships, or arrangement of elements rather than content (~  
type) (~ style of painting) (~ approach to comparative linguistics) 2  
a: following or according with established form, custom, or rule  
CONVENTIONAL (lacked ~ schooling) b: done in due or lawful form  
a ~ contract 3 a: characterized by punctilious respect for form  
METHODICAL (very ~ in all his dealings) b: rigidly ceremonious  
MIA 4: having the appearance without the substance (~ Christians  
who go to church only at Easter) syn see CEREMONIAL — form-al-ly  
-i-adv — form-al-ness n

formal n (1605): something (as a dance or a dress) formal in character  
formal adj [formula + -al] (ca. 1934): \*MOLAR

formal-dehyde \fôr-'mal-dä-'hid, fôr-'n\ [ISV form- + aldehyde] (1872)  
a colorless pungent irritating gas CH<sub>2</sub>O used chiefly as a disinfectant  
and preservative and in synthesizing other compounds and resins  
formalin \fôr-mä-län, -län\ n [Formalin, a trademark] (1893): a clear  
aqueous solution of formaldehyde containing a small amount of metha-  
nol

formalism \fôr-mä-'liz-əm\ n (ca. 1840): the practice or the doctrine  
of strict adherence to prescribed or external forms (as in religion or  
art) also: an instance of this — form-al-ist \-läst\ n or adj — form-al-  
is-ty \fôr-mä-'lis-tik\ adj

formal-ity \fôr-mäl-'ät-ē\ n, pl -ties (1597) 1: the quality or state of  
being formal 2: compliance with formal or conventional forms: CER-  
EMONY 3: an established form or procedure that is required or con-  
ventional

formalize \fôr-mä-'liz\ vi -ized; -iz-ing (1646) 1: to give a certain or  
definite form to: SHAPE 2 a: to make formal b: to give formal  
curriculum or approval to — form-al-iz-able \-lî-zä-'bal\ adj — form-al-iza-  
tion \fôr-mä-lä-'zä-shən\ n — form-al-iz-er \fôr-mä-'liz-zər\ n

formant \fôr-mänt, -mänt\ n (1901): a characteristic component of  
the quality of a speech sound; specif: any of several resonance bands  
used to determine the phonetic quality of a vowel

format \fô(s)r-'mat\ n [F or G; F, fr. G, fr. L formatus, pp. of formare  
to form, fr. forma] (1840) 1: the shape, size, and general makeup (as  
of something printed) 2: general plan of organization or arrangement  
of a television show

format vi for-mat-ting; for-mat-ting (1964): to produce in a specified  
form or style (formatted output of a computer)

formate \fô(s)r-'mät\ n (1807): a salt or ester of formic acid  
formal-ion \fôr-'mä-shən\ n (15c) 1: an act of giving form or shape to  
something or of taking form: DEVELOPMENT 2: something that is

manner or for a particular purpose — for-ma-tion-al \-shnäl, -shän-  
adj

formative \fôr-mät-iv\ adj (15c) 1 a: giving or capable of giv-  
ing form: CONSTRUCTIVE (a ~ influence) b: used in word formation  
inflection 2: capable of alteration by growth and development; a  
: producing new cells and tissues 3: of, relating to, or characteriz-  
ed by formative effects or formation (~ years) — form-a-tive-ly adv

formative n (1816) 1: the element in a word that serves to give it  
word appropriate form and is not part of the base 2: the minim-  
ally syntactically functioning element in a transformational grammar  
form class n (1933): a class of linguistic forms that can be used in the  
same position in a construction and that have one or more morpholog-  
ical or syntactical features in common

form critical adj (1933): based on or applying form criticism  
form criticism n (1928): a method of criticism for determining the  
sources and historicity of esp. biblical writings through analysis of the  
writings in terms of traditional literary forms (as love poems, parable  
and sayings) — form critic n

formed \fôrmd\ adj (1605): organized in a way characteristic of living  
matter (mitochondria are ~ bodies of the cell)

formée \fôr-'mä, fôr-'\ adj [F, fem. pp. of former to form, fr. L former  
of a heraldic cross (1610): having the arms narrow at the center and  
expanding toward the ends — see CROSS illustration

former \fôr-mär\ adj [ME, fr. forme first, fr. OE forma — more  
FOREMOST] (12c) 1 a: coming before in time b: of, relating to, or  
occurring in the past (~ correspondence) 2: preceding in place or  
arrangement: FOREGOING (~ part of the chapter) 3: first mentioned  
or in order of two things mentioned or understood (of these two evils  
the ~ is the lesser) 4: having been previously: ONETIME (a ~ at-  
torney) syn see PRECEDING

former-ly \fôr-mär\ n (14c) 1: one that forms 2 chiefly Brit: a mem-  
ber of a school form — usu. used in combination (sixth ~)

former-ly \fôr-mä(r)-lē\ adv (1590) 1 obs: just before 2: at an ear-  
lier time: PREVIOUSLY

form-fitting \fôr-m-'fit-ing\ adj (1897): conforming to the outline of the  
body: fitting snugly (a ~ sweater)

form-ful \fôr-m-'fâl\ adj (1950): exhibiting or notable for form  
form genus n (1873): an artificial taxonomic category established for  
organisms (as imperfect fungi) of obscure true relationships

formic \fôr-mik\ adj [L formica ant — more at PISMIRE] (1791): de-  
rived from formic acid

Formi-ca \fôr-'mi-kä, fôr-'\ trademark — used for any of various lam-  
inated plastic products used esp. for surface finish

formic acid n (1791): a colorless pungent fuming vesicant liquid ac-  
id, CH<sub>2</sub>O, found esp. in ants and in many plants and used chiefly in dy-  
ing and finishing textiles

formi-cary \fôr-mä-'ker-ē\ n, pl -car-ies [ML formicarium, fr. L for-  
mica] (1816): an ant nest

formi-da-ble \fôr-mäd-'ä-bäl also fôr-'mid- or fôr-'mid-\ adj [ME, fr. L  
formidabilis, fr. formidare to fear, fr. formido fear; akin to Gk morm-  
she-monster] (15c) 1: causing fear, dread, or apprehension (a ~  
prospect) 2: having qualities that discourage approach or attack (~  
tending to inspire awe or wonder — formi-da-ble-ity \fôr-mäd-'ä-'bil-  
ät-ē\ fôr-mid-, fôr-'n — formi-da-ble-ness \fôr-mäd-'ä-bäl-näs; fôr-  
'mid-, fôr-'n — formi-da-bly \-blē\ adv

form-less \fôr-m-'lës\ adj (1591) 1: having no regular form or shape —  
lacking order or arrangement 3: having no physical existence —  
form-less-ly adv — form-less-ness n

form letter n (1909) 1: a letter on a subject of frequent recurrence that  
can be sent to different people without essential change except in the  
address 2: a letter that is printed in many copies, has a very general  
salutation (as Dear Friend), and is sent to a usu. large number of people  
formo- — see FORM-

formu-la \fôr-myä-'lä\ n, pl -las or -lae \-lë, -lî\ [L, dim. of forma-  
form] (1618) 1 a: a set form of words for use in a ceremony or ritua-  
b: a conventionalized statement intended to express some fundamen-  
tal truth or principle esp. as a basis for negotiation or action 2 a (1)  
: RECIPE (2): PRESCRIPTION b: a milk mixture or substitute for feed-  
ing an infant 3 a: a general fact, rule, or principle expressed in usu.  
mathematical symbols b: a symbolic expression of the chemical com-  
position or constitution of a substance c: a group of numerical sym-  
bols associated to express concisely facts or data (as the number and  
kinds of teeth in the jaw) d: a combination of signs in a logical calcu-  
lus 4: a prescribed or set form or method (as of writing): an estab-  
lished rule or custom — often used derogatorily (television program:  
that were unimaginative ~ works) — formu-la-ic \fôr-myä-'lä-ik\ adj  
— formu-la-ically \-lî-ä-k(-ä)-lë\ adv

formula adj, of a racing car (1927): conforming to prescribed specifica-  
tions as to size, weight, and engine displacement and usu. having a long  
narrow body, open wheels, a single-seat open cockpit, and the engine in  
the rear

formu-la-ize \fôr-myä-'lä-'riz\ vi -rized; -riz-ing (1852): to state in or  
reduce to a formula: FORMULATE — formu-la-ri-za-tion \fôr-myä-'lä-  
râ-'zä-shən\ n — formu-la-riz-er \fôr-myä-'lä-'ri-zər\ n

formu-lary \fôr-myä-'ler-ē\ n, pl -lar-ies (1541) 1: a book or other  
collection of stated and prescribed forms (as oaths or prayers) 2: a  
prescribed form or model: FORMULA 3: a book containing a list of  
medicinal substances and formulas — formulary adj

formu-late \fôr-myä-'lä\ vi -lat-ed; -lat-ing (1860) 1 a: to reduce to  
or express in a formula b: to put into a systematized statement or  
expression c: DEVISE (~ policy) 2 a: to develop a formula for the  
preparation of (as a soap or plastic) b: to prepare according to a  
formula — formu-la-tor \-lä-t-ər\ n

formu-la-tion \fôr-myä-'lä-shən\ n (1876): an act or the product of  
formulating

formula weight n (ca. 1920): MOLECULAR WEIGHT — used esp. of in-  
organic compounds